





MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

New Series. BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER, 1848. Vol. 4.—No. 17.

“Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them.”

JEFFERSON.

APPOINTMENT OF A TRAVELLING AGENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society on the 2nd November, 1848, Mr. John W. Wells was appointed Travelling Agent of the Society. Mr. Wells immediately commenced the performance of his duties with a zeal and energy which promise the best results from his appointment:

In a letter from Mr. Wells, dated at Annapolis, he gives an account of a public meeting held there on behalf of colonization, which was addressed by those old and distinguished friends of colonization, Alexander Randall and James Murray, Esqs., who entered fully into the subject and advocated the system, and the plan of the Society's operations in carrying it out. Mr. Wells speaks highly of the kindness with which he was received in Annapolis, and we take this occasion to make his acknowledgments.

The following donations were received by him:

“I acknowledge donations and subscriptions to the Maryland Colonization Society and Colonization Journal, procured by me whilst in Annapolis, as follows:

Henry Maynadier, . . .	\$5 00	Geo. E. Franklin, . . .	\$3 00
Dr. John Ridout, . . .	5 00	J. Wesley White, . . .	1 00
James Iglehart, . . .	5 00	John Walton, . . .	1 00
A. Randall, . . .	5 00	James Andrews, . . .	1 00
Rev. Clelland K. Nelson, .	5 00	Church collection, . .	2 02

Yours, with high respect,

\$33 02

JOHN W. WELLS, *Travelling Agent.*”

In addition to the above the following unsolicited contributions have been received at this office:

From Mr. Edward Wright, through the Rev. Mr. Guiteau, . .	\$50 00
“ the Rev. Joshua Sweet, through Bishop Whittingham, . .	2 50
“ _____, . . .	2 50
“ Enoch Allen, of Philadelphia, for Journal, . . .	1 00

Mr. Wells will commence his labors in this City after the Christmas holidays, and it is confidently hoped that he will meet with a success proportionate to the character and importance of the enterprise in which he is engaged.

(From the Colonization Herald.)

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA BY FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

It will be seen, by the following extracts from the letters of our associate Gerard Ralston, Esq., that the expectations held out on a former occasion, as presented in our last number, have been realized in the most satisfactory manner. The Republic of Liberia is now fully recognised by the governments of France and England, in terms of marked courtesy and cordiality, and accompanied by such offers of substantial aid as greatly to enhance the value of the act. Throughout, President Roberts has acquitted himself of his arduous and responsible charge in a way to elicit and retain the highest opinion of his judgment and skill in the minds of all those, both functionaries and others, with whom he has been brought in contact.

The administration of General Roberts will constitute an era in the history of Liberia, to which succeeding generations will look back with allowable pride. He, who in times past, has contributed, both as civilian and soldier, to the organization of the new State while a colony, and to expel the slave-dealers and their retainers, will not fail, now that he is clothed with additional authority and reinforced by the ships of friendly powers, to sweep the entire coast of these worse than barbarians.

The conduct of the English government, by its frankly recognising the new Republic, we are bound in a spirit of common justice, to say, gives proof of the sincerity and ultimate good intentions which actuated it, when not long since the commanders of English ships of war protested against the anomalous state of things in Liberia as one to which they could not become parties. Reference is here made more especially to their refusal to acknowledge the validity of the enforcement of certain custom house duties by the colonial authorities. The correspondence between Governor Roberts and the English Commodore and captain on that occasion was, of course, read in Downing street, and must have prepared Lord Palmerston to receive the envoy of the new Republic with a consideration due to his manifest diplomatic ability and his recognised position among his countrymen.

The pleasure which the intelligence we now communicate has caused among the philanthropic in the United States, is alloyed by the reflection that our Government did not anticipate the action of both France and England. It is the first, it is true, to send a consular agent (Dr. Lugenebeel;) but a more distinct formal acknowledgment was due to the young State, which has derived its being and been nurtured in its infancy through the untiring efforts of American citizens; and in whose behalf sympathy has been officially declared to be felt, in the letters of Secretaries of State at Washington, (Messrs. Upsher and Webster,) and by the then resident Minister at St. James, (Mr. Everett.) We shall not refer to, nor animadvert on the prejudices which have interfered with a plain, manly and national course of conduct, because we believe that they must yield to the force of truth, embodied in the shape of lucrative commerce adorned by benevolence. For once in the history of the world the two races will now reciprocate, to their mutual advantage, kind offices and substantial services, without misconception of motives, or future embarrassment to either.

LONDON, September 1, 1848.

ELLIOTT CRESSON, Esq.

My Dear Friend,—You cannot think how pleased I am to be able to tell you that President Roberts is getting on perfectly well, and “the new Republic” is exciting among the friends of the negro, wonderful attention;

and even the Anti-Slavery Society is losing its prejudices, and beginning to favor this admirable new country. The cordial and most friendly manner in which Mr. Roberts has been received by Lord Palmerston, by Mr. de Beaumont (the French minister,) and others of great influence, to say nothing of Lord Bexley, Dr. Hodgkin, Samuel Gurney, and others of lesser note, has given him a currency and a degree of favor with every one, that will enable him to do all that he wishes, and secure the recognition of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, &c. Our "slow coach" country, under the influence of Mr. J. C. Calhoun, will be lag last, in the performance of this *indispensable* and most important duty. We have just had the most gratifying accounts from Brussels, where the President and his two ladies went with the English deputation, (170 gentlemen and 60 ladies,) to represent the Peace Congress lately held in that city. George Thompson (of Philadelphia) and I were instrumental in procuring him an invitation, and making him known to Rev. Mr. Spencer and other leaders of this body of philanthropists. These gentlemen have returned, and express the greatest respect and admiration for our President—his cleverness, good sense, judgment, *quiet* and most respectable manners—in short, his whole manner and appearance, together with the vastly important cause he has under his charge wherever he goes. These gentlemen who have returned from Brussels, say that by all odds, the President made the best speech that was made in the Congress. Its excellent good sense, judgment, appropriateness, manner, and *tout ensemble*, made it decidedly *the speech* of the Congress, although there were 200 Englishmen, and a great many French, German, Belgian, Dutch, and other delegates present. I hope most sincerely his speech will be published; if so, I will send you a copy.

October 12, 1848.—President Roberts has returned from Paris, where he effected with the French Government all he desired—the full and complete acknowledgment of the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Liberia. This act was done by the French Government in the most complimentary and liberal manner, and orders have been given to the French naval commander on the coast of Africa, to put at President Roberts' disposal two or three ships of war, whenever he wants to go upon an expedition to put down Barracoons, and break up slave-trading parties, and otherwise promote the interests of humanity upon the coast of Africa. It is truly wonderful how successful Mr. Roberts has been. The most skilful diplomatist would have considered himself fortunate, under ordinary circumstances, in effecting in six or eight months, what Mr. Roberts has accomplished in as many days. He says: Mr. George W. Lafayette, son of the old general, was most indefatigable and incessant in his efforts to serve him: and it is mainly owing to him, that he succeeded so fully and so early.

October 26, 1848.—I am very happy to inform you that President Roberts has procured the acknowledgment of the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Liberia by the British Government, which has been granted in the most free, liberal and complimentary manner. It is impossible that it could have been done in a more gracious manner, except possibly the French Government may have done so, inasmuch as it anticipated the British Government by a few days. But it must be acknowledged, in justice to the British Government, that Lord Palmerston assured Mr. Roberts, before he left here for Paris, that there would not be the slightest difficulty about recognition—that he might go over to Paris with the full understanding that when he returned he would find the act accomplished,—signed, sealed, and delivered—in short he might consider the thing as done.

Lord Palmerston has been as good as his word. Mr. Roberts is now engaged in negotiating a treaty of commerce with this Government. He showed to George Thompson and me last night the draft of the treaty in the handwriting of Mr. Labouchere, the President of the Board of Trade. The treaty is a most liberal one—based on perfect equality and reciprocity between the two States—Great Britain and Liberia. Mr. Roberts thinks in a very few days more this treaty will be signed, sealed and delivered also, and then he will be ready to go back to Liberia, having succeeded entirely in the accomplishment of the objects which brought him to Europe. Lord Palmerston told him, that a portion of the British Squadron should be employed to assist him in putting down the accursed slave trade. I have already informed you that General Cavaignac assured him, that orders should be sent out to the Commander of the French Squadron on the Coast of Africa, to aid him (President Roberts) by all possible means in suppressing the slave trade.

Ever affectionately yours,

GERARD RALSTON.

RETURN OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.—We learn from Mr. Ralston, as will appear from the subjoined extract of a letter to Mr. Cresson, that President Roberts is probably now on his way to Liberia:

You will recollect that I introduced Mr. Roberts to Mr. Samuel Gurney. This gentleman has introduced him to a house that trades with Africa, which will most probably prepare a cargo of merchandize suitable for the Liberia markets, and thus give to Mr. R. and his two ladies a free passage home. Thus you see Mr. Roberts is enabled to accomplish every thing that is desirable. He has been eminently successful in Europe. I am mortified beyond measure, that he was so unsuccessful with the American Government, and that he was obliged to leave the United States without the acknowledgment of the Government to the Independence of Liberia.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.—The Rev. W. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, has issued the following important circular:

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *Washington, Nov. 1, 1848.*

The peculiar condition in which we find ourselves now placed induces us to make an earnest appeal to all our friends, and to a benevolent public generally, for assistance.

Our last annual report closed with the following paragraph: “\$42,500 is the lowest possible estimate of the means indispensable to meet our present engagements. To prosecute vigorously and with advantage our operations during the year upon which we now enter, and not incur a heavy debt, will require at least \$50,000.”

The first of the above estimates was based upon the fact that we were then \$9,500 in debt, and had engaged to send 310 emigrants to Liberia. The last, upon the probability that many others would want to go, and ought to be sent.

Since that time we have actually sent 443 emigrants to Liberia, and have received applications to send from Baltimore 95 more, and from New Orleans 472! If we had the means to dispatch these 567 now waiting for a passage, it would make the number sent within the year 1,010.

It therefore appears that the estimate which we made at the beginning of the year was *much too low*. Allowing \$50 to pay for the transportation and

support six months in Liberia of each emigrant, it would require \$50,500 for this single item. The estimate of \$50,000, therefore, does not cover simply the transportation and support of emigrants, leaving out of view entirely the other expenses of the Society in this country and in Liberia.

Let us now look a moment at our receipts thus far. Ten months of the year are now past. The total amount of our receipts is \$30,601 89. This is much below the *proper proportion* of the estimated \$50,000. Unless, therefore, our receipts are greatly increased during the remaining *two months*, we shall at the close of the year fall short of that estimate, which itself falls immensely short of our real demands.

The *relative condition* of our treasury now is *better* than it was at the *beginning* of the year; that is to say, we then estimated that \$42,500 would pay the liabilities of the Society then due, and the expenses of 310 emigrants. We have paid those debts, sent out 443 emigrants, and our liabilities are now \$9,543 32, which is only a fraction above what they were at the beginning of the year, while our receipts are \$11,898 02 below the estimate \$42,500!

This, we think, is sufficient to show that the affairs of the Society have, during the year thus far, been carried on with some energy and with *great economy*. Our friends, who have contributed to our funds, may therefore feel assured that their gifts have not been wasted or squandered in vain experiments.

We now come to the burden of this appeal. From various sources we had been assured that money would be raised sufficient to transport all the emigrants who should desire to go to Liberia. On this basis we encouraged the spirit of emigration, and requested all who were anxious on the subject to apply to us. The consequence is, that, after having sent this year 413, there are now 567 waiting for a passage. We are under pledges to furnish them one. They are all anxious to be off, many of them *impatient*. They are needed in Liberia. They ought not to be detained in this country.

But we have not got the means to send them. Unless, therefore, our friends come immediately to our help, what can we do? The present debts of the Society must be met. Allow \$50 to pay the expenses of each of the 567 emigrants, and it makes \$28,350. Where shall this amount be obtained?

Of these persons, 152 are free; of whom, 8 reside in Connecticut; 6 in New York; 1 in this city; 9 in Virginia; 18 in South Carolina; 27 in Indiana; 39 in Alabama; 33 in Tennessee; 2 in Ohio; and 9 in Illinois.

How easy it would be for a few individuals in each of those States to assume the responsibility of sending the emigrants from their own State!

The remaining 415 are slaves, the freedom of most of whom depends upon their emigration to Liberia.

Here is a field for the exercise of benevolence and philanthropy upon the largest scale.

Great and important as this work is, we cannot go forward in it without means. We therefore present this statement of the case to our friends and the public generally, praying them to come at once, and in their greatest liberality, to our assistance.

Whatever funds are contributed, or can be raised, should be sent to us immediately, in order to secure the desired result.

In behalf of the Society,

W. McLAIN, *Secretary*.

BOUNDARIES OF THE "REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA," AS CLAIMED BY THAT GOVERNMENT IN ITS DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

WHEREAS, It is of the utmost importance to the peace, harmony, friendly intercourse, and amicable relation of nations, that the rights of each should be clearly ascertained and defined: and whereas serious inconveniences may arise from the extension of jurisdiction over territory over which a rightful claim has not been asserted and recognized: and whereas a common interest demands that all needless and unreasonable impediments be removed from the free operations of a lawful commerce: and whereas it is among the attributes of sovereignty and independence to prescribe regulations for the government of the conduct of all persons coming within its territorial jurisdiction: and whereas the people of the Republic of Liberia have at different times, for good and adequate pecuniary considerations, purchased from the native proprietors of the soil, the line of coast from Grand Cape Mount on the north-west, to Grand Cesters on the south-east—a few inconsiderable intermediate points only excepted,* and of these some are secured by pre-emptive treaties: And whereas said native proprietors have not only ceded to this Republic their property in the soil originally owned by them, but yielded up to this Republic all and every species of political ascendancy and sovereignty over the same: Therefore, in order to accomplish the laudable purpose stated above, as well as being moved thereto by other good and sufficient reasons, We, the Representatives of the People of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled, in virtue of the purchases and treaties made as above stated, do hereby declare the following to be the territorial boundary of this Republic, to wit:

A line commencing at the mouth of Grand Cape Mount river, on the north-west, running along the centre of that river to its source, or to the interior frontier of the Cape Mount section of the Vey Territory, thence by a line running eastwardly, separating the territory of the Vey and Dey tribes from the territories of the contiguous interior tribes, until it strikes the northern boundary of the Millsburgh purchase; thence along the north-eastern boundary of the Millsburgh purchase, and through the tract of country lying between the said Millsburgh purchase and Junk, until it strikes the northern angle of the purchase of Junk territory, thence along the interior boundary of the purchase from Bassa to the St. John's river; thence across the St. John's and along the interior boundary of the territory of the Atlantic tribes from whom the purchases were made, until it reaches the south-eastern front of the Grand Cesters territory; thence in a south-westerly direction to the ocean at Grand Cesters in 4° and 41' north latitude, and 8° and 8' west longitude, being a mean parallel distance from the ocean of forty-five miles; thence along the sea coast in a north-westerly direction to the place of commencement; including all rivers, harbors, bays, islands, and such a distance out in the ocean as is determined by the law of nations to be just and proper in such cases, or as security, protection and a wholesome jurisdiction may demand.

APPROVED, *February 1st, 1848.*

* It seems to us quite essential that these "inconsiderable intermediate points" should have been more particularly specified in this document, and that too for the very reasons set forth in its commencement. For no matter how inconsiderable they may be esteemed in some respects and how totally worthless they may be, they may yet prove the cause of serious trouble.—ED. JOUR.

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

At intervals within the last three or four years, several of the more influential English journals have advocated the withdrawal of the British naval force stationed on the African coast, on the assumed ground of its inefficacy for the prevention of the slave trade,—which, instead of being diminished by the attempts made to suppress it, is boldly alleged to have increased, if not in consequence, at least in despite of those efforts; on the ground, likewise assumed, that the maintenance of a squadron there had done more harm than good, and had actually aggravated the horrors of the traffic by increasing the sufferings of its victims, causing them to be overcrowded in small vessels constructed solely with reference to speed, and to be embarked with a degree of expedition that occasioned disregard of their comfort, and further, because, as is alleged, the support of a squadron there has involved a sacrifice to the country in life and treasure, out of all proportion to any beneficial results that have thence accrued to the cause of humanity. No pains have been spared to produce an impression on the public mind favorable to the abandonment of the existing policy, and not only a powerful section of the press has labored strenuously in that behalf, but it has been sought with some degree of success to secure the co-operation of the House of Commons. The appointment of a committee was procured, on motion of a member of that House, who declared himself of opinion that Parliament should leave the slave trade free, and an inquiry entered on which resulted in confirming the committee in their pre-conceived opinion—the evidence being directed to that point—that the attempts of France, England and America, to suppress the trade had increased it, and that to put it down it should be left entirely free—that the worst of mankind (for Lord Brougham truly said, that every crime that could be perpetrated was comprised in the slave trade) should be left unrestrained to prosecute an employment the most congenial to their depraved natures. The secret of these efforts to bring about a change of public sentiment in Great Britain that shall result in abolishing the inhuman practice of man-stealing and man-selling, a practice which cannot be termed a trade without libeling honest vocations, may be found in a sincere but ignorant belief, that if the means in operation were adequate to the end, this species of piracy like every other would long ago have been comparatively annihilated—for the sanguine do not stop to consider that to this alone has been extended the practical protection of great and powerful nations; or it may, perhaps, have connection with the fact recently alleged in the House of Lords, and admitted on the part of the government, that British capital is largely engaged in the iniquitous traffic. Whatever be the cause, the progress of change in the public mind has been so great as to alarm the champions who through years of uncertain warfare fought the battles of freedom in the House of Commons, and achieved the abolition of the slave trade against an array of wealth and power and influence that seemed absolutely inexpugnable; and the voices of Brougham and Denman, now peers of the realm, are heard from another arena, but in like tones of earnest, eloquent, and indignant reproof, deprecating the growing apathy and indifference respecting the toleration of the slave trade, so injurious and derogatory to the country, and rebuking the faintheartedness that despairs of the entire extinction of the traffic, with a manly perseverance in exertion. Lord Denman completely refuted the propositions that the slave trade had increased in spite of every endeavor, and that the efforts directed to its suppression had aggravated instead of alleviating the evil. He proved that the slave trade could be suppressed, and that on

various parts of the coast it had been discouraged, harrassed and extinguished. It has been totally suppressed in the Bonny river, in the Gambia, and other places. The 12,000 slaves formerly exported from Benin to Cuba dwindled to 1,000 after the destruction of the Barracoons. Lord Denman is of opinion, that if the blow thus struck had been followed up, the slave trade would have been extinguished altogether by this time. The evidence adduced in the House of Commons showed that, in 1843, when England was thought to be in earnest in her determination to put down the traffic, it was regarded in Brazil as a losing concern, and those who had engaged in it were preparing to take up some less iniquitous business.

As illustrative of the deplorable change in progress in the public sentiment of Great Britain, it may be mentioned that the person who gave this testimony, one Dr. Cliffe, acknowledged himself to have been a slave trader. This fact did not escape the notice of Lords Brougham and Denman. Their Lordships commented with stern severity on the impropriety and preposterousness of consulting a slave trader as to the best mode of suppressing the traffic in which he had been engaged. Lord Denman said it was like consulting a wolf as to the best mode of preserving the sheep. Lord Brougham, remarked,

If any one had told him that he should live to see the day when a committee of one of the houses of Parliament should suffer a man to come before them who said that he was a felon, that he had been engaged in murder, rapine, piracy (and every crime that could be committed was comprised in the slave trade,) who said that he had led a felon's life, and found it a most lucrative life, his astonishment would have been great. But how much greater it would have been if he could have known that such a man would become the pet, the cherished darling witness of a committee of one of the Houses of Parliament, who, instead of sending him for trial, and thence to the hulks, had him before them, kindly treated him, appeared anxious to wipe away any antecedent stain in his character, and in whose favor he stood so high that they appealed to him as to his judgment of the credibility of a captain in Her Majesty's service! (Hear, hear.) It was no light matter to suffer a man tarnished by every vice, to come into court and give evidence of such practices as this man had confessed himself guilty of.

The discussion originated on a motion of Lord Denman for an address to the Queen, praying for a rigorous enforcement of the treaties entered into for the extinction of the slave trade on the coast of Africa, and for the prosecution of all British subjects engaged therein; and suggesting to her Majesty the expediency of concerting measures with her allies for declaring slave trading piracy, with a punishment less severe than that now incurred according to the law of nations for that crime. Lord Brougham expressed himself in favor of a searching inquiry by a committee of the House of Lords, into the various forms which the traffic assumed, and the different guises under which it appeared. The result of such an inquiry would, he said, either rescue the character of British merchants from the stigma which attached to them, or would prove that the suspicions were well founded which led him to suppose that the criminals were to be found in the bosom of the great mercantile communities of London, Liverpool, Bristol and Manchester, and that a searching inquiry would drag them to light. The Marquis of Lansdowne responded on behalf of the government, affirming that government was at this moment, with no abatement of alacrity, giving to the provisions made for suppressing the slave trade their fullest effect. He went so far as to deny the right of Great Britain, in a moral sense, to abandon her endeavors to put an end to that trade which was the curse of the world, as it had been a stigma on her own national character; and concluded by

declaring his conviction of the expediency of concerting measures for declaring the slave trade piracy, with a mitigation of the punishment now incurred for that crime.

According to a statement of Mr. Hume, in the debate on the Navy Estimates in the British House of Commons, Aug. 9th, there were in 1847, no less than forty-three British ships employed in the suppression of the slave trade, viz.—28 off the Western Coast of Africa, 11 at the Cape, and the residue on the South-east Coast of America. The efficiency of this squadron is attested by the rescue of almost countless victims, either in captured slave ships or in barracoons and factories destroyed on the Coast. But unhappily only a temporary and limited benefit results from these successes. The great depots for export are often seized—the conquest has often been a thousand times achieved, the enemy routed, and his strongholds left a heap of smouldering ruins; but as soon as the fleet of the retiring conqueror sinks below the horizon, a new mart is raised on the ashes of the old, and a thriving trade is prosecuted while the avenging sword is sheathed. The profits of the kidnapper are so enormous as to outweigh all other considerations, and though continually defeated, he is never subdued. The conquest can only be secured by possession. The Coast must be lined with colonies of civilized and Christian communities. *Establish a Monrovia at every accessible point, and with the blessings of Heaven the result will be as in the territory of the infant Republic of Liberia, once the great emporium of this baleful commerce, but now a commonwealth of freemen, the asylum of the oppressed, extending its protection over three hundred miles of coast, to which no slave ship dares approach.* Let a portion of the large fleet maintained by England, France and America, for the prevention of the slave trade, be employed in transporting free colored emigrants, either from the United States, or from the British and French West Indies, to suitable points on the Coast of Africa, where, under the joint protection of the three powers, and with the active sympathy and material aid that such a project must command from the humanity of the people whom those forces represent, the Colonists will enjoy every facility for founding settlements,—one day perhaps to become nations and the source of civilization and enlightenment to the native Africans,—and the slave trade will gradually be crowded from its haunts, till at length it shall have no footing in the land.

(From the Spirit of Missions.)

A F R I C A .

Extracts from the Journal of Rev. J. Payne, 1847.

CAVALLA STATION.

The following portion of the Rev. Mr. Payne's Journal was accidentally omitted in the regular order of its date:

Sunday, July 4th.—Congregation, this morning, about 200. The larger proportion of those present were women.

Administered the Lord's Supper to 24 professing Christians.

It is ten years, to-day, since, with my wife, (and my late friend and brother, Rev. Mr. Minor) I landed at Cape Palmas. What cause have we for thankfulness to God for his mercies to us during that period! Our lives are spared. We have seen six Mission Stations fully established, the Gospel preached to thousands of the heathen, and more than 70, (though some of these have apostatized, while others have died) most of them natives, gathered into our Church. I have been enabled, too, in great

measure, to master the native (Grebo) tongue, to preach in it, and to translate into it, besides our liturgy, some portions of God's holy word. How much better hath God been to me than all my fears! I thank him, and take courage.

Saturday, July 10th.—Returned from Taboo and Rockbookah, which stations I left home to visit on last Wednesday. I was thankful to find the family at Rockbookah enjoying a good degree of health. The station here appeared to be doing as well as could reasonably be expected. Mr. Appleby has recently erected a small thatched chapel, in the native town, near his house, which, it is hoped, may have the effect to draw more people under his instructions.

I had the satisfaction of admitting to baptism a young colonist woman, living in Mr. Appleby's family, who had given satisfactory proof of having been "born of the Spirit," since my previous visit to the station. It added to my joy, over this repenting sinner, that she had been led into the way of truth, notwithstanding her having been educated in the errors of "the Man of Sin."

I reached Taboo on Thursday. Mr. Hening was still in bed, from extreme weakness, occasioned by the severe attacks of fever through which he had lately passed. It was eight weeks since he had left his home. He was now free from fever, and convalescent.

The station at Taboo has necessarily suffered from the affliction of its superintendent. The six native youths, however, who kneeled with me around the Lord's table, to receive the emblems of his broken body and shed blood, afforded comforting proof, that though often interrupted, his labors had not been "in vain in the Lord." Mrs. Hening and child were well. The former had been most wonderfully sustained during her husband's protracted illness.

On my way home, to-day, I administered the Lord's Supper to Christ's little flock of four persons, at Rockbookah.

Sunday, July 11th.—Congregation to-day about 200. Baptized the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, our teachers at this station.

Sunday, July 18th.—Congregation to-day 250. Many of those present were Babo people. They were from a town on Cavalla river, and have brought a tora (dance) to this people. Though strangers, and perhaps hearing the Gospel for the first time, they were perfectly decorous, and apparently attentive. May they carry with them to their home some of the precious seed of God's word!

Monday, July 26th.—This evening we were all astonished by the intelligence of the death of Toh, B. B. Wisner, who for eighteen months past has been my interpreter and translator. Some weeks ago he went to Cape Palmas, and returning at night took a severe cold, which falling upon his lungs, produced a bad cough. Though the continuance of this disorder caused me some uneasiness, I did not think it serious until a month ago, when he felt so much worse, that it was judged best for him to go to town, where he could keep warmer than in his own house on the Mission-hill, which he had not entirely finished. Two weeks ago he was seized with spitting of blood, which alarmed him so much that he sent for me, as I hoped, for religious conversation. I was disappointed. He manifested the same reserve, which I had ever regretted, in his case; but I felt it my duty to express my fears in regard to his spiritual state, and to urge him, in view of the uncertainty of life, to live nearer to God. He made little or no reply, and I left him, with painful reflections in regard to his eternal prospects. And I saw him no more.

Yesterday (Sunday) he was well enough to walk from town to his house

on the Mission-hill, and no one appeared to have any idea that his end was near. On returning to town, however, it appears that his symptoms grew worse, and his father, the principal chief of this place, and a firm believer in all the superstitions of his country, ordered him to be hid for fear of witchcraft. As soon as I learned this fact I remonstrated with the old man against the unkindness, to me and to his son, of placing it beyond my power to minister to his comfort. He replied, that we, Kobo, (foreigners) knew nothing about witchcraft; but that his people were very bad, and the course he had taken was necessary. Only a few hours afterwards his death was announced.

It appeared that he had been taken to a small town in the neighborhood, and placed in charge of a doctress. A moment before he expired, she left the house. He was sitting up in a chair, apparently comfortable. In a few moments she was called back to see him die!

Almost immediately after hearing of Toh's death, I went to his father to offer him my sympathies, and to request that I might give his son a Christian burial. He very politely acknowledged my kindness, but declined granting my request. He did not seem to object to our mode of burial, but to think that it was due from him as a father to pay his son this last mark of respect. I renewed my efforts the next morning, but though the father now appeared to have withdrawn his objections, other members of his family succeeded in thwarting my wishes. There was, therefore, no alternative but to allow this Christian brother to be interred with all the revolting rites of a heathen burial.

I have felt some degree of anxiety in reference to the effect which Toh's death might have on the interests of the Mission at this place. Besides being the favorite son of the Chief of the Cavalla town, he was decidedly superior in talents and attainments to any native who has been connected with the station. But, although a few have expressed the opinion, in view of Toh's early death, that education is bad for natives, yet the prevalent feeling is, that it is to the witchcraft of his own people, and not to his education, that this is to be attributed.

Sunday, August 1st.—Congregation to-day about 150. Administered the Lord's Supper to 24 professing Christians.

Sunday, August 8th.—Congregation 180. Had some fever, after public service, which rendered me unable to deliver the ordinary Sunday evening lecture. Still I read prayers, and made a few remarks.

Mr. and Mrs. Hening reached the station yesterday. They propose embarking for the United States by the earliest opportunity, in consequence of the continued ill health of the former.

Sunday, August 15th.—Congregation to-day 150. It was affected by the excitement connected with a death by "gidu." The victim was an old woman, a great grand-mother. She died in consequence of being charged with the death of B. B. Wisner. Two other old women, the wives of W's father, have gone off to drink "gidu," under the same charge! Such is heathenism, engendering every hatred, witchcraft, and murder, amongst those who should constitute one united household! A sad subject for contemplation, enough almost to sicken the heart to hopeless despondency. The poor old woman, killed this morning, may have been, probably was, perfectly innocent of the crime with which she was charged. And yet, according to the institutions of her country, she was regularly tried, and died justly—the death of a miserable witch! But what, then? what is the remedy? Obviously one—one only—the renovation, through the glorious Gospel, by the operation of the Holy Ghost, of the heart, out of which proceed envyings, hatred, wrath, witchcraft, and murder. And that Gospel,

blessed be God, has been sent here, is preached, is producing its blessed fruits, and shall, in God's own good time, "destroy the works of the devil."

Friday, August 20th.—To-day, at about 12 o'clock, was buried, with all the martial pomp with which the Greeboes could invest the occasion, Nyepraa, the doctor, who rendered himself so famous by leading the Half-Cavalla people to victory two years ago.

"N." certainly was a remarkable native. Born among an unwarlike people, he seems to have been early possessed by a passion for the destruction of his species, which entitles him to a rank amongst the most ferocious of savage warriors. But though his natural disposition led him to delight in war, the superior skill which he evidently possessed, he told me, he acquired partly from the Mandingoes and partly on board British men-of-war on the coast. The tactics which he learned in the latter sphere, and the jugglery taught him by his heathen instructors, joined to his natural shrewdness and force of character, secured to him an extraordinary influence over his people, from his first appearance amongst them as a doctor-warrior. And the whole of this influence he never ceased to use, in order to engage those amongst whom he was living, in war. Whether or not there was justice on his side, did not appear to him to be a matter of the least concern. To be the head warrior, leading on his savage bands to victory, which invariably followed his steps—this was his happiness—his life. But the most remarkable feature in this man's character was, his perfect contempt for those oraculars of his own profession, in which his people entertain the most perfect confidence. All his measures, at this place, were taken and executed in the very face of the responses of all doctors consulted. And the fact, that he succeeded, one would think, cannot but shake the popular faith in these lying vanities. Nor had N. more faith in grees, as a means of preserving his own life, than in the dictates of the deyabo. While professing to make the most potent charms for others, (evidently to inspire them with courage) yet when warned to beware himself of witchcraft, or exposure in battles, his reply was, that nothing could harm him until God's appointed time for his death should come. He died of diarrhœa, or rather as Dr. Perkins thinks, of leprosy, a disease with which he had long been afflicted, and which, as Dr. P. states, often terminates as N's did.

Sunday, August 29th.—Congregation, this morning, about 250. In the Sunday-schools the attendance was 73. Four or five of our pupils were absent in consequence of sickness. Had all connected with the station been present, they would have numbered 80: a very good congregation in themselves, and well worthy of the labors of the Lord's day. An interesting feature in our Sunday, and also day schools, at present, is, that several of our advanced native scholars act as teachers. In the male department, numbering forty-five, I am the only foreign teacher on Sundays, as Mr. Gibson is the only one during the week. In the female department of the school, Mrs. Payne and Mrs. Gibson are assisted by a native girl, who also acts as monitor in the day-school under Mrs. Gibson.

Thursday, September 2nd.—This afternoon, intelligence of the death of Wah, late Bodia, of this place, was brought by a messenger from Rocktown. After having waited there for several months, it appears, that this morning he requested "gidu" to be administered to him, by a friend, and died immediately.

The utmost alarm prevailed in the branch of his family, eligible to the office of Bodia, on hearing of Wah's death. The Bodia is never regularly appointed until doctors (deyabo) have been consulted on the subject. When, however, as in the present case, the death of an incumbent takes place suddenly, it is customary to seize on any one, even though a child,

and to put on his leg an iron ring, which is the badge of office, until a regular appointment shall have been made. On this occasion, two youths came on the Mission premises to beg that I would allow them to secrete themselves, "lest they should be caught and made king." They were allowed to do so, and remained until they heard that an older relative had been appointed *pro tem*.

Sunday, Sept. 5th.—This morning baptized Yedeba, Henry P. Johns, aged 19 years. Y. is a native of an interior tribe, immediately in the rear of Cape Palmas. He received his first instruction from the A. B. Missionaries, whom he accompanied to Gaboon, where he remained until last year, when he returned to Cape Palmas, and was received into our Mission. Although possessed of an unusually active mind, owing to his fickleness he for some time gave little promise of usefulness. During the past three months, however, his character has undergone such a change, that I have felt much confidence in his professions, and to-day admitted him with more than ordinary satisfaction, into the fold of Christ.

Administered the Lord's Supper to 28 communicants. Mrs. Hening united with us. Mr. H. is still confined to his bed, though convalescent.

Sunday, Sept. 12th.—Congregation to-day about 130. The men were generally engaged in building their houses. There is, alas! still "no fear of God before their eyes." If, however, their Master in Heaven bears with them it ill becomes me to be impatient. Oh, Lord! help me to do my work, leaving it to thee in thy own time and way to perform thine own.

United in marriage B. C. Webb and Harriet Hunter, members of our boarding-schools.

Wednesday, Sept. 16th.—Yesterday went to the Colony to meet my weekly appointment, preaching at Mount Vaughan. Was accompanied by Mrs. Payne, who had not left home for a year previously.

This morning was called on to perform the burial service over Mrs. McFarland. She was a Baptist, but, I believe, a truly pious woman. Her husband, Thomas McFarland is a worthy member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Sunday, Sept. 19th.—Congregation to-day about 250.

Friday, Sept. 24th.—Quarterly examination of the schools at this station was held. Thirty-eight boys and twenty-one girls were present. Three boys and two girls were absent in consequence of sickness and other causes.

Thursday, Sept. 30th.—On Tuesday evening last preached to the usual Colonist congregation of about 50, in the Chapel at Mount Vaughan. On the afternoon of the same day, baptized by immersion, (at her own request,) Mrs. Arthur Wilson, of the Colony, she having been, in the judgment of charity, "born of the Spirit."

On Wednesday morning examined the Colonial School at Mount Vaughan. There were 45 children present. There is every reason to believe that the excellent teacher of this school performs her duty faithfully; but such is the irregularity in the attendance of the children, that their progress since the last examination was far from striking.

Sunday, Oct. 3d.—Administered the Lord's Supper to thirty-one professing Christians, including Mr. and Mrs. Hening. Had the happiness of admitting to baptism and communion Dipine Hector Humpries, a youth of 17 years of age, lately transferred from Taboo to this station. D. had given evidence of piety before leaving Taboo, and in coming to this place, Mr. H. recommended him as a candidate for baptism. Having kept him on probation two months, and during this time found his conduct consistent with his profession, I took great pleasure in admitting him amongst the people of God this morning.

(From Africa's Luminary of June, 1848.)

MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE IN LIBERIA.

When this enterprise was first set on foot in this country, it met with many serious obstacles which threatened its entire overthrow. Some on account of the unhealthiness of the climate abandoned the project entirely, and sought refuge in a climate they considered more favorable to health. Others have fallen asleep while endeavoring to forward the victories of the Redeemer's cross which they came to establish. Those who survived the maladies of the times were almost discouraged, when contemplating the sacrifices that had been, and still were being made in establishing this all-important work in Africa. Yet when we contemplate the many disadvantages under which we have had to labor, we can say that our object in so doing was to kindle up a light in Africa, that might disperse the error of superstition and ignorance from these dark shores. Through this medium the light of the gospel has traveled from settlement to settlement, until it has almost reached the entire boundary of this *Republic*. It has also been carried far into the interior, by those inestimable friends of the missionary cause the Rev. J. Seys, B. R. Wilson and others. The wilds of Africa has been caused to reverberate with the gladsome sound produced by the influence of this precious gospel.

The gospel was first carried to Bopora in 1835 by Rev. A. D. Williams, and in 1836 the Liberia Mission Annual Conference appointed Rev. Moses Jacobs to that field. On his arrival according to his instructions, after all necessary visits had been paid to the chiefs and head men after the custom of the country, *dashes*, &c. made, he opened a school for the purpose of instructing the children and youth, saying unto them, "Come ye children, hearken unto me; I will teach you the fear of the Lord." He left behind him an aged parent whose happiness and welfare, he had never failed to promote; but considering the work he had been called to, paramount to every thing else, he committed her to the care of God and friends, and undertook the mission, praying that God would protect and prosper his labors, for he knew that the "wicked watcheth the righteous, and seeketh to slay them."

The Mohamedan religion at that time [and even now] had acquired great influence and power among the inhabitants at Bopora, and throughout that region of country. This caused him in hours of solitude to say "Plead *my cause*, O Lord, with them that strive with me: fight against them that fight against me." Having remained there nearly four years, without hearing from his parent or friends since the first year of his mission, he concluded that he would take advantage of the first opportunity, and strive to get home.

Subsequent to this movement however he had at different times after the expiration of the time for which he was sent, consulted the chiefs and head men respecting his departure, but as is generally the case, they promise, but seldom fulfil. Accordingly, when every appearance of the times seemed favorable, he started, calmly expressing "now Lord, what wait I for? my hope is in thee." Having traveled all day until near sun set, he fell in with travelers going in another direction, and they interrogated him respecting the course he was pursuing, and his intended purpose; he informed them that he had been sent by holy men of God who had met in solemn council for all such purposes, to administer the word of life to the inhabitants of Bopora, and had labored among them four years, and they would not consent to let him return home. They sympathized with him, and gave him a part of their traveling fare, directed him to his right course,

informing him he had traveled a day's journey from the direction he should have pursued.

Though his parent and friends had given him up, supposing that he had become the victim of savage ambition, he made his appearance among us again, lamenting that he had not been as successful as he desired. Though we despaired in this instance, yet we can assure our friends that while the body of a Jacobs has been gathered with his fathers, the seed he has sown, is now springing up producing its fruits. The sons of the forest are giving testimony of this by observing the Sabbath; and many of them have produced portions of the Holy Scriptures, and reading the same, informing us that this is the labor of a Jacobs. Then could he not exclaim in a dying hour "O magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together."

His spirit is now hovering around the throne of God, enjoying the just diadems placed in a crown of glory purchased by the sufferings of his redeemer who died to save a world from ruin.

The blessings of this light disseminated by the indefatigable labors of the Rev. J. Seys, and the lamented S. Chase, has reached the far Pessah; and they have evinced in several instances, signs of the deepest emotion in reference to a future existence.

The Queah tribe has been so wrought upon by that light of Revelation carried among them by a Johnson, that in many instances they have abandoned the *Devil Palaver*, and sassy wood ordeal, and attend regularly the house erected for the purpose of diffusing the light of the gospel.

The Goulah, of all hardened and subtle tribes, the hardest, has not left the consideration of this matter for a more convenient season, for they through the instrumentality of a Russell, have rejected the worship of Baal in many high places, and have contributed much to the happiness of those sent among them.

This light has also been carried by a Williams among the Vey tribe, but from difficulties that then existed between the different tribes inhabiting that section of the country, had to return without effecting much good. But the Divine disposer of all blessings, never designing his work to fall, where it is once commenced—a beloved Payne was sent to speak words of consolation in their ears and, beseech them to receive that light, that would produce joy and felicity—and tell them that light is "sown for the righteous, and joy for the upright in heart."

This enterprise has not stopped here, for it has found its way among the Bassa, the Kroo, and Grebo tribes, and on every occasion you may see traces of missionary enterprise evinced in their general manners and character. The effect produced by this enterprise in the different settlements have been salutary, and can never be effaced.

Why then are there such a desponding spirit manifested in us in this matter? Do we expect that the whole population of this vast peninsular will stretch forth their hands unto God in one day, or even in one year! The good that has been accomplished, has occupied the space of twelve or fifteen years, and what may we not hope for in twelve years more. We may hope to see this light carried (already 200 miles from the sea coast) even to the savages on the banks of the great Niger. Then let this light prevail, and ignorance and superstition will be dispersed.

Christian friends we should use every means in our power, to usurp every prerogative that may be offered, for the furtherance of this great object. We should not despair, (if indeed there are such a feeling in our bosoms) on account of the indifference at times manifested. It should be our primary object to pray for the spread of that light that was given to lighten every man that cometh into the world.

During the limited period above mentioned, the M. E. M. Society (through the direction of him who said "let there be light and there was

light,") has accomplished a great work in Africa. She has erected her churches with their spires pointing toward heaven, giving indication of the worship of God; and many other institutions for the perpetuation of this light. Among the many praiseworthy means for diffusing this light, a printing press was established in this land of ignorance and superstition. May its luminous rays be ever prevailing in causing Zion's sons to be brought from afar. These are blessings inestimable, and in great measure have been realized.

This light was brought 26 years ago to this destitute land by a few *colored pioneers* who done all in their power to preserve it carefully; but it was flickering for want of proper means to raise it to a flame, but through the direction of Providence, it came into the minds of those who sympathized deeply for bleeding Africa, and they came to a solemn *resolve*, that through "Him who causes his face to shine upon them," that would send men and means for its advancement. Let the friends of missions now be awakened to the great cause which they have espoused. They should be encouraged by the prosperity already exhibited, to do more than they have ever done for the extenuation of the interest of this all-important matter. They should now use a two-fold influence in pushing forward this christian car. Pray fervently, give liberally, "For whosoever giveth unto the poor, lendeth unto the Lord."

FIFTH VOYAGE OF THE LIBERIA PACKET.

Although nothing has been heard from this vessel since she left the Capes, yet we confidently expect she will be in, by the 1st of January, and that we shall be able to despatch her in three weeks from the time of her arrival. All, therefore, who are interested in her movements, must govern themselves accordingly. Those wishing to send any considerable amount of freight must make early application, as the Agent is now ready to contract for it, but he will not guarantee to take on other conditions. The contracts and arrangements of the Company are such that the vessel must sail at the specified time, and she must not go empty. If, therefore, freight is not offered early, the Agent must purchase cargo for her, and if the cargo is prepared it must go, even if late offered freight is left behind. All emigrants who intend going in the Packet must make early application at the Colonization Office, where they can learn the terms of passage, support, settlement, &c. &c.

TERMS.

This Journal is published Monthly, and is furnished to Subscribers at \$1 per year, whether sent by mail or otherwise. All profits arising from its publication are applied to advance the general purposes of the society.

✂ All Communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to Dr. JAMES HALL, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

Printed by John D. Toy, corner of St. Paul and Market streets, Baltimore.

